

ARACHNOIDES ANTIPODARUM.

Body rather convex, with five broad sunken grooves, rather more than one-third the width of the sections of the body, and forming inflexed spaces on the edge of the circumference; ambulacra nearly straight, and regularly diverging, without any isolated pores between the end of the ambulacra and the circumference of the body.

Hab. New Zealand. Coast of Wanganui.

This species is easily known from the *A. placenta* of the North Sea (Agassiz, Monog. t. 21. fig. 25-42) by its being rather larger and considerably more convex, and in the grooves edged above by the ambulacra being broader compared to the sections of the shell. It differs also in having the ambulacra nearly straight and without any isolated pores between them, as in the edge of the shell figured by Agassiz, t. 21. f. 39.

The specimen was unfortunately broken in the carriage from New Zealand, and the part of the shell containing the ovarial pores was destroyed.

The upper and lower part of the shell is supported by compressed perpendicular columns, about one-third the width of the disk; near the oral disk there are placed five pairs of short processes for the support of the jaws; the jaws are triangular; they agree, as does the disposition of the spire, tubercle, and all the other external characters, with the northern species as figured by Agassiz from the specimen in the Museum collection.

4. REMARKS ON THE GENUS HAPALOTIS.

BY JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

With the view of correcting some errors respecting the members of the genus *Hapalotis*, and of describing two new species, Mr. Gould exhibited an extensive series of specimens, including several species of this curious form of Rodent, from his own collection: viz.—

1. HAPALOTIS ALBIPES, Licht.

2. HAPALOTIS APICALIS, Gould, n. s.

This new species is about the size of, and similar in colour to, *H. albipes*, but it has larger ears, and its feet, which are perfectly white, as in that animal, are much more delicately formed, and the tail is nearly destitute of the long brushy hairs towards the tip; the eye is also much smaller.

Face and sides of the neck blue-grey; upper part of the head, space between the ears, the ears and upper parts of the body, pale brown interspersed with numerous fine black hairs; under surface white; flanks mingled grey and buffy white; fore feet white, with an oblique mark of dark brown separating the white from the greyish brown of the upper surface; hinder tarsi and feet white; basal three-fourths of the tail brown, apical fourth thinly clothed with white hairs.

	inches.
Length from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail	8
——— of the tail	$8\frac{1}{2}$ 6
——— of the tarsus and toes	$1\frac{3}{4}$
——— from the tip of the nose to the base of the ears	$1\frac{3}{4}$
——— of the ears	$1\frac{1}{8}$

3. HAPALOTIS HIRsutus, Gould.

Mus hirsutus, Gould in Proc. Zool. Soc. part x. 1842, p. 12.

Since this singular species was brought from Port Essington by Mr. Gilbert, at the close of 1841, a second and more perfect individual, also from the northern coast of Australia, has been deposited in the British Museum.

This is the largest species of the genus.

4. HAPALOTIS CONDITOR, Gould in Sturt's Narr. of Exp. to Central Australia, vol. i. pl. in p. 120; vol. ii. App. p. 7.

5. HAPALOTIS LONGICAUDATUS, Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. part xii. p. 104.

6. HAPALOTIS GOULDII, Gray, App. to Grey's Trav. in Australia, vol. ii. pp. 404, 413; List of Mamm. in Brit. Mus. Coll. p. 116.

H. Richardsonii, Gray, on specimens in Brit. Mus.

H. macrotis, Gray, on specimens in Brit. Mus.

H. Mitchellii, Gould, Mamm. of Australia, part i. pl. 15.

Hab. Western and Southern Australia.

7. HAPALOTIS MURINUS, Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. part xiii. 1845, p. 78.

Hab. South Australia and the Liverpool Plains in New South Wales.

8. HAPALOTIS CERVINUS, Gould, n. s.

The whole of the head, upper surface and sides of the body, of the most delicate fawn colour, interspersed with numerous fine black hairs on the head and back; whiskers greyish black; nose and under surface white; tail pale brown, lighter beneath; ears very large, somewhat pointed, and nearly destitute of hairs.

	inches.
Length from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail	$4\frac{1}{2}$
——— of the tail	$5\frac{1}{2}$
——— of the tarsus and toes	$1\frac{1}{4}$
——— from the tip of the nose to the base of the ears	$1\frac{1}{8}$
——— of the ears	$1\frac{1}{8}$

This beautiful species was brought from the interior of South Australia by Captain Sturt. It is one of the smallest members of the genus, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its colouring and for the large size of its tail in comparison with that of its body.